...e Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES. FRIDAY JANU BY 1, 1864. PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

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...d Augustus Stuart, Esq., Lombard-street.
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...ohn Labouchere, Esq., Broad-street, ...ank.
...ohn Lubbock, Esq., Lombard-street, ...ank.
...ohn Pollexfen, Esq., Lincoln's-inn-fields.
...ohn Thornton, Esq., Surrey-street, ...rand.
...ohn Tritton, Esq., Lombard-street, ...ank.
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...ohn Wilkinson, Esq., Lombard-street, ...ank.
...ecretary, William Lovell, Esq.
...ctuary, Richard Hall, Esq., A.
...Newman Smith, Esq.
...uditors.
...Charles Marriott, Esq.
...Richard Hall, Esq.
...ankers—The Bank of England.
AGENTS IN BUENOS AYRES,
Messrs. JOHN BEST and BROS.
39 RIVADAVIA.

Britton and Medican General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief offices West strand London w.c. Capital 3,000,000£ sterling. Propositions for life assurance are received and immediate settlement paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.
George Wilde
—7 Calle Mayo 7—

Good News.
The celebrated South Down Sheep Wash, on Sale at Barry and Walker's.
The only safe and reliable cure for the Scab in Sheep.
South Down Sheep Wash,
Wholesale and Retail,
CALLE DEFENSA, No. 97.
Class. S. Bowie, Agent.
o 6tx.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned respectfully requests all Parties indebted to him to call and pay their accounts without delay, either at his house or at Mr. Walker's store, 16a Calle Piedad, who is duly authorised to collect same.
JAMES HASTINGS,
406 Calle Parque
d 93, 1 m

Abogado
El Dr. Agustin Matienzo ha abierto su estudio en la calle de Venezuela No 64.

ENGLISH TAILORING.
39 CALLE DEFENSA 39
George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends, both in town and camp, for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Clothe and Tweeds of the very best description.
Customers made to order on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

To Parents and Guardians.
MISS STUART begs to announce that her English and French Seminary will be opened Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864. School hours from half-past nine till half-past two.
96 CALLE INDEPENDENCIA.

TERENCE CURRAN
Begs leave to notify to the public that he has now on hand a large and well-selected Stock of
English and Irish-manufactured Goods,
Suited for Town and Camp use.
Customers wishing to be served with sound fresh Goods will do well to give us early call.
T. C. wishes to intimate that, while he declines making use of any super-fatal 'clap-trap' (now so much resorted to) to secure custom, he is in a position to offer to the Public as good value as any other House in the trade.
A large supply of Children's Wear always on hand.
75—CALLE SAN MARTIN—75
d 9 1 m

La Zingara.
All parties indebted for passage money to the above mentioned ship, are requested to call at my Office and pay their passage within two months from this, otherwise a special order will be given by Government to the different Justices of Peace to remit into Buenos Ayres all defaulters.
G WILKS,
D 3. x. No. 7 Calle Mayo.

Change of Residence.
Benjamin Constant Dolarno respectfuly informs his friends, customers and the public in general, that in future he will carry on his business as Saltmaker &c, &c, at 43 calle Cangallo.
Dated the 5th 1863.

A Quinta for Sale
Situated on the road from the 'Esquina Corredores" to the Alsina bridge, and bordering on the land bought by the Municipality for the new Southern Cemetaries. It contains about 65 squares of land, and an azotea house with four rooms.
For further particulars apply at Calle Potosi No. 89, between three and four o'clock, p.m. d 12, 2 m

Bills of Exchange on London,
For amounts as required,
Can be obtained from
HENRY HEWLETT.
33 CALLE SAN MARTIN,
(Next door to the 'Casa de Moneda.')

Creditos contra la Nacion.
En las bulijas de Concordia, Salto y Paysan hi encaminadas por el vapor "Gualeguay" el 7 de Octubre pasado para este destino las que, como es de notoriedad publica han sido sustraidas de estinv silos, veinte bajo certificado del Correo de Concordia tres recibos de la Comision Clasificadora de la deuda flotante de la Confederacion Argentina, endosado en blanco en N°655 de 16 de Mayo por sus-
...dos militares, por.... $ 237 60
19 de Mayo por billo-
...les de Tesoreria.... 630
" 693 14 de Julio por libra-
...mientos de gravedarin.
Salto Mayo y Julio .... 2'00
con cuyo motivo se previene al Publico que cualquiera trasporte que se haga de esos recibos debe reputarse como insubsistente, y que estan dictadas las providencias de la Comision Clasificadora para que los documentos sean reconocidos a sus legitimos dueños.
Ef Este aviso para que llegue á conocimiento de todos se publica en todos los Diarios de la Capital.
Dic 24

Se halla en venta.
Vino de champagne vuuvo elegant botellas en cajones de una docena cada una, á $ Human Cia. vertenay, en esta de 1 docena y media botellas y de 2 docenas y media botellas.
Vinos del Rhin, P. H. Mumm Johannisberger cabinet en cajas de 1 docena cada una, stonsberger id, id id id

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
$30 PER MONTH.
ADVERTISEMENTS,
Not exceeding six lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is handed for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"All this solemn will with one solemn direct."—Cicero.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1864.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Whoever studies the history and present condition of this country cannot fail to discover the workings of the moral laws of nature.

We do not propose to preach a sermon, or treat our readers to an abstruse ethical disquisition, but standing on the grave of 1863, we look with unutterable grief at the difficulties which beset the nation at this eventful hour.

The last moments of the old year are ebbing fast as we pen these lines. Would to God that with its dissolution were buried all its sorrows and troubles.

Who is there who can glance over the events of the last twelve months, but can pause to reflect on the state of the country on 31st December 1862, and contrast it with the condition of the nation on the 31st December 1863, will not admit with us that we are indeed a year older and a year worse.

We bid farewell to 1863 bereft of every feeling of consolation, and with a gloom which darkens our present and obscures the future.

It requires neither the flight of imagination nor the wand of a wizard to point out the direct causes of all the misfortunes which we have experienced, or the dangers which this day beset us.

A more disastrous year than that of 1863 in the annals of a young nation cannot be imagined.

True we have conquered Pondora, and extinguished rebellion, but if we have, what has it cost us? Eighteen millions of paper dollars.

Congress has been called out for months and months—a few good measures no doubt have been sanctioned, but has not the new custom-house law done more injury to the country than all the imaginary good of its railway concessions, or immigration grants.

The same man who presided over the destinies of this country at the conclusion of 1862 is our ruler this day; the same sun which ushered in the first morning of the year 1863 shines on us still, but are we the same people?

In 1863 we were at peace with all the world, and in harmony amongst ourselves. In 1863 we are at war with the Provinciaus, and worst of all are now at war amongst ourselves.

The Flores' revolution was the dawn of all our troubles. Remember, before that scandalous event took place, the country was in peace, and the nation unanimous, but since the 10th April, 1863, what has been our history? War, rebellion, and revolution, from one province to another, until at last, leaving fully exhausted and in the remote parts, we are now at war amongst ourselves. President Mitre, the moral laws of nature cannot be be trifled with. Nations, like individuals, must pay the penalty of their transgressions. We sinned in permitting Flores to depart from our shores; and amply has the Oriental Republic been avenged. Had President Mitre, on his return from Rosario, when he discovered the invasion of Flores, acted as we pointed out, that revolution would have immediately expired.

We now, on this eventful moment, with the sands of the hour-glass of 1863 passing as it were into eternity, tell the ruler of this country that the most deluded of mortals, if he maintain peace in this country and revolution rages on the other, there are no rebels in the they will not be waiting in loyalty, for peace is absolutely

er all the blood- in this unhappy post Year, we to despair of the on.

to mend, the let us turn our eyes to

[illegible] reeling is at present an extraordinary period in this city; it is time that the law of the land interferes before matters grow worse. Licence is not liberty. The new year was a break on the Argentine Republic . . . Grant however that it may prove less disastrous than the last. Grant that by the experience of the past we may be better prepared for the future.

We breathe the kindest and best wishes for the nation's prosperity and happiness on this, the morning of the new year. We pray that President Mitre may live to the passage and the vision to rule the country with a firm hand, put down faction, and preserve peace. May our prayers be heard and our wishes realised, and may 1864 prove to be, indeed, for Argentine nations—

A happy New Year.

THE "STANDARD" ABROAD.

THE RIVER PARANA AT.

Correspondence to Villa Rosario.

On board His Ayra.

Dec. 31st 1863

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the river Paraná and Paraguay have never been so low as at present: consequently most of the steam boats have lately run aground, and with difficulty got off, after longer or shorter delays. I had taken my passage per Ypora which was due at Corrientes on the 7th inst, and remained for six days a close prisoner in my hotel, hourly expecting by day and night to hear the whistle, this being the only notice given to Passengers. On Sunday evening, 13th inst. I ventured out to visit the Labougle family, and suddenly, about 10 o'clock the shrill signal was heard The night was very dark and with difficulty I made my way to the hotel and thence to the beach: the Ypora's lights showed her to be some 400 yards from the shore. The agent's boat was already gone, and no other could be found at that hour. At length some obliging individuals of aquatic pursuits produced a canoe, in which, even in daytime, no sage man would trust himself unless prepared for a bath. A strong current was, moreover, running, and my friends Alvarez and Ga cia at once declined risking their lives to accompany me on board. My country man, Mr. Pemberton, was more heroic, and we pushed off from the shore with a certain unpleasant feeling, for, each stroke of ours made the canoe tremble, and I decidedly felt less sure of the cough violently or make the least movement, which must have precipitated us into the current.

At midnight we got under weigh and I began to reconnoitre the accommodations and passengers. I was much surprised that all hands adjourned to the quarter deck: we were nine in number. D. Candido Barreiro, a young man who had just finished a course of legal studies in London, returning to his native country. Snr Roper, a Spaniard, on a mission from Buenos Ayres about to establish a house of business in Paraguay. Dr. Arze, Peruvian minister, with two attachés. A Brazilian horse-dealer from San Paulo en route for Corrientes, and a Prussian gentleman, who passed the Tres Bocas, or confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay, before dawn, and were unable to appreciate, as we could, the beauties of locality; but, sunrise revealed to us a lovely picture of river scenery for continue to navigate, as yet seen, and every ben I of the stream added a fresh charm to the perspective. At 6 o'clock we passed a military station on the Chaco Indians, and these ranches garrisoned by a dozen soldiers are found at regular distances, generally surrounded by a stockade of palisades and a ditch, also a canoe, keeping a strict look-out against the Chaco Indians, and communicating daily one with another.

At 10 o'clock we sighted the church-towers of Humaita, and a succession of formidable batteries frowned on the river's banks, and on nearing them they are placed on a slight eminence, and seven guns of large calibre. First, four batteries *à la barbette*, covered by a parapet, and finally two more covered at a moments notice: then, a long casemate mounting 16 guns, with bomb-proof vault, and finally two more barbette batteries, making up a total of 78 guns. As the canal runs close to the bank, my vessel, unless iron-plated, attempting to pass, would be sunk or sunk by the raking and concentrated fire of this fortification, which is the key to Paraguay and the upper rivers.

The captain of the port conveyed us ashore, and showed us three enormous pigeons belonging to the President, each of which was a calf for its breadth.

[illegible] compelled to view the encampment; [illegible] Lopez, rather more resembling a merchant or the Curragh than anything South American. Here are quarters for 12,000 troops, through the usual garrison does not exceed half that number. The manners, order, and industry here observable make a happy impression on the visitor. The long lines of artillery, infantry, and still new barracks, the officers' quarters, curate's house, and President head quarters are solid brick edifices, which cover an immense extent of ground, with the church in the centre, and the women's encampment on the rear. Sentinels are met at every corner and the troops relieve each other at work, building sheds, fetching wood &c. The soldiers are fine-looking men, tall, athletic, and well disciplined, wearing red coats and cloth caps, but mostly bare-footed. The church is a splendid edifice with three towers the middle one being 120 or 130 feet high: the interior is first, and a colonnade runs around the exterior: there are four large bells, hung from a wooden scaffolding, one bearing the inscription "Sancta Caecile, ora pro nobis." The church is dedicated to St. Charles: the late President's name was Carlo Antonio. In 1851 this site was a thick jungle infested with tigers and the late ruler and his party ventured it into its present important condition.

Our breakfast on board the Ypora was miserable: beans, oysters, sausages &c; there was no fresh meat for us although the President's tigers did not cause any of their allowance. We were transhipped to the Rio Apa, a small steamer, not much bigger than a whale boat, which drew only 40 inches of water. Immediate accession of three passengers, two ladies and an officer, we were closely packed, the cabin having seven berths, and one of the fair occupants appropriating mine. An awning was hung up on deck, but the sparks from the funnels (for we burned wood) set fire to a complete sieve, and ladies men with wet clothes were employed in extinguishing them. The heat was intolerable, and the prospect of seven days' navigation in this manner a little less than a positive torture.

In the afternoon we passed the mouth of the Vermejo, which is about 90 yards wide, and bordered by a dense foliage; we saw two Indians fishing with nets, the first indigenous people I have seen in the Chaco, yet were within third city of the republic, with a population of 8 to 1 thousand souls, and a church dedicated to the Virgin of Pilar.

In another hour we were again steaming up the river, and soon came abreast of the Tebiquari, a large stream which rises in the Yerbales or mate-fields of Misiones, and after a course of 200 miles falls into the Paraguay at this place. By a very accurate chart by Francis, a village whose district only counts 10 thousand inhabitants: without a church. Here we took on board mail bags into a small boat manned by soldiers. The evening was cool and delightful, and we retired to rest, on deck, in anticipation of a fine morning, the morrow when—hail! we're aground, and as the night is dark, there is no hope of getting off till daybreak it then.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We call attention to the Bishop's letter and Dr. Rawson's answer, respecting the election riots at the churches. President Mitre seems at last fully determined to act, and has promised the Bishop that measures shall be taken to prevent future riots. This is very satisfactory. We thank the Bishop for bringing the matter under the immediate notice of the Government, as we may possibly be necessary for the Government to act, and we were with soldiers, but far better that we have cannons placed at every church which the Bishop refers to.

Republicans though we all are, it is strange how we imitate the great European powers. One of our colleagues is shortly expected to arrive after sojourning in those hateful monarchies for nearly two years. His furniture exceeds in magnificence that of the Duke of Devonshire, who has such an abundance of public clocks meddling with politics: but it is not M. Varela's magnificent household furniture which now attracts our notice, but the singular coincidence that as the Bank of France and England have raised their rates of interest, we, of course, must do the same, when—only the other day the Bank of Buenos Ayres reduced its rate of interest at the most inopportune time of the year. There are many who say that the drain on the Bank is heavy, and that paper money by millions is flying from the vaults, but we think that the directors are not to blame for this, and we commend their discretion in raising the rate of interest, since the Banks of England and France have set the example. The new rate is 6 per cent. to depositors, and 9 per cent. for discounts, on both paper and gold. Depositors in ordinary accounts shall be allowed 5 per cent. per annum.

It is the greatest pity in the world that Captain Cassilis does not read English, we should so like to furnish him with a copy of the Duke of Newcastle's letter. The "Tribuna" and "Nacional" publish a letter from this officer, which the captain evidently wrote on the spur of the moment before he left for service.

As General Herres has taken such a prominent part in politics, possibly we can say nothing against Captain Mansilla, but as there is a great difference between both the age and position of the two men, we could have preferred that the captain had left for Rojas without offering his sentiments to the public; however they will go for what they are worth, and we regret sincerely that so influential a man as Captain Mansilla should be so greatly opposed to Buenos Ayres being the capital of the Republic.

Officers on duty and in command are not allowed to meddle in politics in England unless they are members of parliament: it might be desirable that we had the same rule here.

We call attention to a communicated article entitled "the Foreign Element," which emanates from the pen of a distinguished foreigner. There is a pretty general feeling amongst foreign merchants that the National Government must be supported. The article in question contains a great deal of sound common sense, and is to the point.

The "River Plate Magazine" makes its debut to-day. Our messenger will leave one copy at the residence of each of our subscribers: those who do not wish to support this English literary periodical will have the kindness to return to the reporter on the following day the copy delivered. The contents table of the first number will be found in another column. All persons desirous to subscribe, and to whom the first number has not been sent, will please send their names and address to the Standard office as soon as possible, as the editor is anxious to know the number of his supporters before the 1st of February.

Many persons are anxiously awaiting Senatór's very good communicated article respecting the proper influence which the commercial body should have in the political business of the day. It seems to us that the popular impression about town is that only custom-house clerks, contractors, and public officers of the army should have a voice in politics: the sooner we get rid of such notions the better. We are well pleased to see men like Lezama Llanos, and Mr. Indis coming forward to support the Government. It is a good sign, and augurs well for the country.

Felipe Varela, who was one of the Chacho's officers, has crossed over to Copiapo. This fellow created great disturbance in the north of the Argentines, and we hope will be made to keep quiet in Chile. He created an immense stir there on the occasion of the fête in the plaza, the Custom house collector, the British Consul, the Standard ground all at once, the Yankee Consul, Western, Southern, Boca and Cordoba Railways, the vigilantes and sereños—we now make one clean sweep of them all. Let Mr. Lezama Llanos, one of them, let them be buried with the records of the past year. Readers we wish you, and with you all, a happy new year, and many of them.

THE ELECTION RIOTS.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 22, 1863.

The Bishop to the Minister of Justice.

Not doubting that the National Government has heard of the disturbances which the scandalous riots at the elections on last Sunday require, nevertheless I feel bound in so serious a case to the churches and houses in the parishes to call attention the matter.

It is notorious that on that day a crowd of people burst into the vestries, and, disregarding the orders of the curates, pushed in the doors, and gained the polls, which they pulled to pieces and kept firing brickbats, &c., upon the multitude beneath. The churches were converted into a sort of battle-field, and were by no discipline many Christian Divine service had to be stopped, and the last sacrament had to be taken even from some other church to a dying Christian.

If the law had named private houses for election purposes, it never would have left such places unprotected or liable to suffer such extreme damage, still less therefore should the House of God be so desecrated. When I solicited of the Ayres the take place Government which it disorders, not unmindful that the public disturbed in the most dangerous its best to perform.

It is not my intention Government for what knowing the extreme difficulty justify the Government, but I cannot forget the sanctity of the temple, and therefore I intend the National Government that opportunity measures be taken prohibition of the law at elections to be held in the and that henceforth no riots houses will be permitted within churches, or at the doors, roofs, or in the houses of the and that the public authorities defend both these sacred edifices the people's lives.

God protect your Excellency.

MARIANO JOSE, Bishop of B

THE MINISTER'S REP

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 3'), 1

To the Bishop of Buenos Ay

In answer to the letter your has deigned to forward me on th of the disgraceful riots that occurred in the different places of ship in this city, I have the hono inform your Grace that I have diately drawn the notice of the G ment on these scandalous proceed His Excellency the President cerely laments an occurrence has excited the indignation of all able citizens and is determined to vent their repetition.

Although the law establishes Parish churches shall be the meeting ces appointed for elections, and that arms shall be thus set under the s protection of the house of God, it not for this tolerate the elections proceed rgs to degenerate into offen rict and disturbance; and observed that a place of worship be converted into an arena of popular strife and bood-shed.

As your Grace has been pleased to suggest, the temple ought, as it ought, to enjoy the immunities of a private dwelling and be protected by the Law against violence and turmoil.

Taking upon your full consideration your Grace's observations, His Excellency the President, desires me to express to you his concurrence with your views and his firm determination to prevent, for the future, any repetition of such disorders, by all the means the Constitution has furnished him with to maintain the public peace.

God preserve you,

G. RAWSON.

THE ORIGIN ELEMENT

The desperate struggle now at issue, between the two State parties, the Government and the Opposition—the party in power, and the party aspiring to power—the nation and a province—will, in all probability, unless there intervenes some unforeseen contingencies, cause such scandal, if nothing worse, as have never been witnessed in these countries. The overture to the drama has commenced with the municipal elections. The hatred the two parties then evinced, and the blood-shed that ensued, lead us to the conclusion, that the play will finish with the most tragical scenes.

There is evidently something in the climate of Buenos Ayres that effects a complete revolution in the European descendant. No matter what country he comes from, like the modern Greek, he seems here "enamoured of discrees," and evinces rebellious tendencies that have never characterised his race in the old world. Here is a country, endowed with all the blessings that Heaven could bestow upon man, with a beautiful climate, with a land that produces labour a hundredfold; and yet with all these advantages, it has never ceased, since its emancipation from the Spanish rule, to be the prey of revolution and civil war.

The past history of the country, the hatred and earnestness already evinced by both parties in the municipal elections, previous to their coming to the real struggle, should induce foreigners to re-consider their situation in the country, and their relative position with regard to the contending parties. Must the foreigner tamely look on in a struggle where his future and immediate interests are concerned? If he has no sympathy for the people among whom he lives, common prudence will tell him that his prosperity depends ultimately upon the pacification of the country.

COLON THEATRE—HERN

On Wednesday night the above favourite opera was given, coupled with the addition of "Il Bacio," which was announced to be sung by the prima donna, the Madame Briol, between the acts. The singing in the first and second acts was very fair, some solos being rendered with taste, as was applauded by the principal ama and Sr. Lami; then came the of the evening, in which all seemed to take an interest, and, we are happy to say, it even exceeded our expectations, being beautifully sung, with exquisite taste, and with a time and precision the more to be admired, as the "waltz" is one of difficult execution for a "cantatrice." It was warmly encored, which was very closely responded to, being given not even better than at first. We must Senora Briola the justice to say, she possesses a very sweet voice, and in perfect time, and with a little more care, in taking up the "link notes," would be certainly more a first-class singer. The singing of the basi no was fair, and the choruses were all that could be desired; the number of voices were good. The orchestra, we observed, has been considerably augmented, and is now quite respectable.

We anticipate a long run for this company, and we would urge on the music-loving people of Buenos Ayres that to ensure support should be given to such deserving "artistes." The house was very thin. On the next performance, we hope to see a attendance.

same eleme
and Unitarian
the Churches and
National Government.

Progress of the War in America.

The news from America by the Etna, which is to the 9th of November, snows still more strongly than the preceding intelligence how desperately both the Federals and the Confederates are contending and striving for victory in the great struggle which is taking place at and around Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River. With the single exception of the operation at Charleston, where the movements of the various armies are more or less directed to the chaining of success either for the Federal army at General Thomas, within the lines of Chattanooga, or for the Confederate army of General Bragg, which still overlooks and flourishes the position of the Federals at Chattanooga from the mountains around that place. Neither party, so far, appears at any one point, but the efforts of both are becoming stronger and more determined.

From Chattanooga itself we learn that there have been several skirmishes, but that there was no material change in the positions held by the two armies. The Confederates still held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge to the 5th inst., and occasionally fired into Chattanooga, though without making any serious attack on that place. It was supposed that a body of 20,000 Confederate troops had marched to some other point, but nothing was known in the Federal camp, with any certainty, of the direction which they had taken.

The latest advices from General Burnside's army render it probable that the Confederate forces detached from Chattanooga, as well as the forces detached from the army of General Lee, higher that attacked, or were about to attack the army of Burnside, stationed on the neighbourhood of Knoxville. On the 9th of November despatches were received at Washington from Gen. Grant, the Federal Commander-in-Chief in the West, announcing that the Confederates had attacked two of Burnside's advanced positions and captured portions of two Federal regiments. This is only the commencement of a struggle which will have a very important influence on the result of the contest at Chattanooga. If General Burnside should be defeated and compelled either to surrender or to retire into Kentucky, the Confederates will be able to get, into the rear of the army at Chattanooga, and to render its position much more difficult than it is at present, if not to render it absolutely untenable.

Still further to the west, the Confederates are making great efforts to check the line of communication by the way from Memphis to Chattanooga. On the 5th inst. they attacked Corinth, which is only a few miles from Memphis and though they were repulsed with the loss of a few men, yet the fact of their being able to assume the offensive so near to Memphis proves that they must be very formidable in Western Tennessee. We have no particulars by this arrival of the result of the attack, but it was said to have taken place at Tuscumbia, on the same line of railway; but Corinthville is nearer to Memphis than that place, and the plan of the Confederates appears to be to attack and break up the line at many points, so that the Federals will be able to send reinforcements to any one point. If Memphis and Corinth should be taken, we have been informed with the loss of a few men, yet the fact of their being able to assume the offensive so near to Memphis proves that they must be very formidable in Western Tennessee. We have no particulars by this arrival of the result of the attack, but it was said to have taken place at Tuscumbia, on the same line of railway; but Corinthville is nearer to Memphis than that place, and the plan of the Confederates appears to be to attack and break up the line at many points, so that the Federals will be able to send reinforcements to any one point. If Memphis and Corinth should be taken, we have been informed that there was no material change in the positions held by the two armies. The Confederates still held Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge to the 5th inst., and occasionally fired into Chattanooga, though without making any serious attack on that place. It was supposed that a body of 20,000 Confederate troops had marched to some other point, but nothing was known in the Federal camp, with any certainty, of the direction which they had taken.

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" Belgrano	7	10 30	2	5 30
" the Olivos	7 15	10 45	2 15	6
Arrives at San Isidro	7 30	11	2 30	6 15

RETURNS.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3d Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11 8m	3	7
" Las Olivos	8 15	11 25	3 15	7 15
" Belgrano	8 40	12 10	3 45	7 40
" the Retiro	8 50	12 20	3 55	7 50
Arrives at Pl de Mayo	9 10	12 40	4 15	8 10

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LEAVES.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3d Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From Pl de Mayo	6 30	8 45	11 15	3 5
" the Retiro	6 40	8 55	11 30	3 20
" Belgrano	7	9 15	11 50	3 40
" the Olivos	7 15	9 30	12 15	3 55
Arrives at San Isidro	7 30	9 45	12 30	4 10

RETURNS.	1st Train. a.m.	2nd Train. a.m.	3d Train. p.m.	4th Train. p.m.
From San Isidro	8	11	12 30	5
" the Olivos	8 15	11 15	12 45	5 15
" Belgrano	8 40	11 40	1 10	5 40
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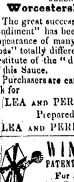

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